

The Republican.

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Funeral services for a deceased individual, with details of the ceremony and the casket used.

Funeral services for another deceased individual, mentioning the location of the funeral home.

Funeral services for a third deceased individual, noting the time and place of the service.

Funeral services for a fourth deceased individual, providing details of the burial.

FATHER, HELP!

Father, teach me how to pray, how to ask for what I need, how to live that every day shall be a life of thought and deed.

LOVE'S TEMPTER. I wonder it seems so long to you; three years have passed or more, since, told to speak the final word.

WINFIELD'S SWEET HEART. The solemn hush of midnight was over the softly-swaying trees and fair, luxuriant park of Winfield Hall; and Ronald Winfield, grave, quiet, handsome, with a splendid physical beauty that was in perfect accord with his keen, fine intellect.

Winfield, God knows I hope you will be happy—that you will find your dream amply realized. I would be the last man to shadow your rosy sky, but experience—bitter, stinging experience—has taught me what it may never teach you—that there is no such thing as true, unselfish love in woman; no such thing as earnest, devoted affection.

Winfield's deep sympathetic pity was visible in the silent grasp of the hand he gave Garland.

"I have half a notion to remain over night for the ball as Mrs. Saybrook's: she sent cards a week ago to the hall, and I can hardly account for it, but I am anxious as I have not been for years for the gayety and excitement of music and dancing and lights and flowers.

"Yes, I'll go. There'll be lots of pretty girls on hand, and Mrs. Saybrook knows how to entertain to perfection."

"The Ernests—and Madge of course, then! Winfield knows now why he had been eager to go. Madge—his peerless one! What a charming surprise it would be to meet her, perhaps in the conservatory, amid the tinkle of fountains, where the lights burned dimly and the air was fragrant and warm!"

"I am so sick and tired of it all! A month in the country is enough to drive one wild with ennui; and I believe, if I wasn't going back to London to-morrow, I were there in excitement and gayety, I would die!"

"It has been a success after all—a glorious success, that even my dignified hostess and sister dared hardly hope when she invited me for a month purpose to meet her invulnerable Prince Charming. I wonder what Ronald would think if he knew I had come down for the sole, simple object of having him fall in love with me?"

"A curious little smile accompanied her reflections. 'At all events, it is settled now, and I shall be mistress of Winfield Hall before the roses blow,' as Roland said so romantically. But I know I am wicked, insane; I would exchange it all this minute for just one word, just one kiss, from Theobald. Theo, my love, my love!"

"I believe I am mad—of course I am—to think of such a thing when Ronald Winfield had such grand, good things to give me! I'll marry him before the roses blow, if he wishes, and enjoy my two week's absence from him—my reprieve of a fortnight, and then—"

"The compressed her lips a second, then turned down the light and drowned her heart-whiteness in the sleep that came to her white, drooping lids."

Two handsome men seldom sat down to a table-dinner than Ronald Winfield and Theobald Garland, and a sunnier never shone over London street than shone that lovely April day, and

that smiled into the dining room of the hotel where these two gentlemen ate through their menu leisurely, and watching the throngs passing just outside the plate-glassed flower-patterned windows.

"It seems almost too good to be true, Winfield, that you have run down from the Hall, if only for a day or so. You have been making a perfect recluse of yourself, these last two or three years. I don't think London society has caught a glimpse of you in all that, has it?"

"I don't think it has, as you say, although I'm not positive but that it's loss has been my gain. Garland—in confidence, old fellow—my fate has come to me—at home, too, among my books; come like an angel, and led me straight into paradise."

"You never mean you have succumbed at last? Winfield, I really thought better things of you, who knew the world so well. Why, women are the most—"

"You must not berate the sex to me, Theobald, for my own darling's sake—my affianced bride—whose name I can not give you now, at her own request that our engagement be kept private a short time yet. I'll tell you one thing, however, Theobald—she is the fairest vision man ever dreamed of; a beautiful, intelligent, fascinating girl, who loves me just as well, I believe, as I love her—wholly, perfectly."

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pale, pink-kid hand clasped lightly over his sleeve, her trailing skirts of creamy white and dainty blue sweeping regally over the velvet floor.

They passed between the blue silken curtains that separated the smaller saloon from the conservatory—a long twilighted apartment, just the very place where Ronald had fancied he would come upon her unawares; and with his grave, splendid eyes glowing, his heart panting, and all the love for his betrothed almost at his fingers' end, he went on after them, to pause sharply, suddenly, as if a pistol had been fired behind his ear—petrified into the motionlessness and silence of a statue by the sound of Madge Ernest's voice—

"Madge Ernest's sweet, incisive voice—coming from within a rose-bower not a yard distant."

"But I don't love him, Theobald! I have been false to every feeling of my heart when I told him I loved him, for I love you. Oh, Theo, Theo! don't look at me—don't. Give me just one word, just one look as you used to do, and I will be to content when I go to Mr. Winfield. For God's sake, Theobald, don't repulse me!"

"And Ronald's low, steady tones came like the clang of a steel bell."

"Miss Ernest, if I had a word or look for you, for my friend Ronald's sake, I would not let it pass my lips or my eyes. He loves you; he has perfect trust in you as I had once—"

"And Ronald Winfield parted the sprays of drooping, fragrant roses, and stepped into their presence."

"As he never will have again! Theobald, friend, I thank you! Miss Ernest, good-night, good-bye!"

That has been a long time ago, and Madge Ernest is Madge Ernest still; and while the days have brought healing to Ronald Winfield's bruised heart, so it did to Theobald Garland—for here there remains nothing but vain regrets and unavailing self-reproaches.

WASHINGTON AS A MORAL REFORMER. BY THE REV. CHARLES J. WARREN.

The father of his country as Washington has been so justly called, will be often remembered in this centennial year, by many as a successful military leader, by others as a wise statesman and by some as an unwavering patriot.

When mentioned in popular addresses, those are the principal traits of character that have been given him. Yet he had other characteristics that should not be forgotten. He was pre-eminently a Christian, who believed that the first duty of every human being was to fear, love and obey God.

Another cardinal principle of his was, that both religion and patriotism demand from one and all a strictly virtuous and sober life. And he was, after the best method, a moral reformer, who taught that the well-being and safety of every nation depended greatly on the virtuous principles and good conduct of the individuals who composed that nation.

He also believed, if we may credit his words or his life, that just in proportion as men are, by official position, elevated to extended influence, they are bound to exert that influence, so as to inculcate and enforce the prime duty of morality, virtue and piety upon all in every subordinate position. He evidently possessed the principles that should regulate his official conduct on such lessons of political wisdom and duty as are found in the 72nd and 101st Psalms; and upon such models as those of Joshua and Nehemiah.

found drunk, shall receive one hundred lashes, without the benefit of a court martial.

FROM THE ORDERLY BOOK, 1776. WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

All officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, are positively forbidden playing at cards, and other games of chance. At this time of public distress, men may find enough to do in the service of their God and their country, without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality.

The general is sorry to be informed, also, that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice heretofore little known in an American army, is growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by their example as well as their influence, endeavor to check it; and that both they and the men will reflect that we can have but little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our folly.

Added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, and without any temptation, that any man of sense and character must detest and despise it.

Let vice and immorality of every kind be discouraged, as much as possible, in your brigade; and as a chaplain is allowed to each regiment, see that the men regularly attend divine worship. Gaming of every kind is expressly forbidden, as being the fountain of evil, and the cause of ruin to many a brave and gallant officer.

GENERAL ORDER, OCTOBER 10, 1781. THE DAY AFTER THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS.

Divine service is to be performed to-morrow in the several brigades and divisions. The commander-in-chief recommends that the troops not on duty should universally attend, with that seriousness of deportment and gratitude of heart, which the recognition of such astonishing interpositions of providence demand of us.

GENERAL ORDER, APRIL 18, 1783, ON PROCLAIMING THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

The proclamation which will be communicated herewith, will be read to-morrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps in the army; after which the chaplains with the several brigades, will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for his overruling the wrath of man for his own glory, and causing the rage of war to cease among the nations.

The foregoing specimens of Washington's general orders, selected from many similar documents, collected by Hon. John Sparks, in his "Life and Writings of Washington," demonstrate that, while he was from necessity a stern disciplinarian, he was a humane and tender-hearted man. The severe penalties denounced against profane swearing, drunkenness and other vices, in the French war, were not dictated by his heart, but were forced upon him by the spirit of the age, and the accepted code of army discipline.

At the time, also, when these corporal punishments were threatened, both officers and men were soldiers of the British king, and the vigorous discipline of the camp was an inheritance from former generations. After Washington took command of the American army, his appeals to both officers and men, were addressed to their religious and moral convictions, to their sense of honor and of right, to their love of country, and their obligations to obey and worship God, in order to obtain his blessing on themselves, and his favor to the cause, for which they periled their lives.

"Washington's Farewell Address," that imperishable document, is far too valuable to be so seldom read and quoted as it has been of late. No public document ever inculcated a more disinterested patriotism, a higher sense of political obligation, or a deeper conviction of responsibility to God for right political action.

In this farewell address, perhaps more distinctly than in any other act of his life, Washington developed his real character as a patriot, a statesman, a Christian, and in the highest sense the advocate and exemplar of moral virtue and political integrity. And as in 1796, in his earliest manhood, he was as a father and a moral guide to his army; and in 1796, the chosen, trusted and successful leader in the most perilous and important political revolution ever undertaken; and again in 1796, the wisest and most disinterested counselor to the then youthful republic; so also in this centennial year, 1876, may his counsels and examples have influence with the people of that same republic in its precocious maturity.

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH—PROF. HUXLEY.

From the Christian at Work.

Emerson has shown how a law of compensation runs through everything. The truth is older than Plato, and had recognition ages before the columns of the Brechtum flashed back the clear Athenian light from the summit of the Acropolis. And we find compensation everywhere to-day. We live in a great age of the world, when knowledge has increased in a way as unlooked for as unimagined. No man can now challenge universal questioning; indeed, it is as much as any one cares to do to appropriate all the available knowledge in any department of learning, be it in pursuing any branch of science, art, literature, industry, or in any business, profession or trade. It never was permitted to any man to know so much, and never did so great a reward promise itself to the seeker after knowledge. Yet never was so much hopelessly beyond his reach. When the great Humboldt was complimented on his vast learning, his reply came back: "Alas! I know not anything!" When a chemical problem was presented to Agassiz, his reply was: "I study natural history, and know but little of that—of chemistry I know nothing!" The conceit of a little knowledge passes away with the acquisition of the greater, and so we all come back to the lesson of tolerance. We read our Bible differently than we used to, yet prize it dearly as ever. With increasing knowledge we find more divergent opinions, and this holds true in every department of knowledge. So while we differ and question, let us all possess our souls in patience.

In this connection the coming of the distinguished scientist, Professor Huxley, affords religious men a good opportunity to practice that tolerance and patience which we enjoy. But it is said that Mr. Huxley preaches the doctrine of "evolution," and that evolution cannot be true. How can this be asserted? Who shall say that it may not be God's method of creation—the plan by which He established the vast systems of worlds and their suns, swinging in their illimitable orbits? Why may not evolution, too, be God's method by which the vertebrate, mollusk, articulate, and radiate were developed from the lowest germ to the highest types to which they have attained, and which we witness to-day? No man, conscious of possessing a soul, need fear that he will be obliged to call a monkey "grandfather!" Nor can any man having a reasonable soul, yet remaining in ignorance touching the matter, afford to denounce the whole doctrine of evolution as a fraud; yet this has been done in a quarter where we looked for better things. Evolution is not only a possibility, but, in the light of recent events, becomes a huge probability; not to the extent which Mr. Darwin first declared, and which we believe he has since modified; not that it is itself an uncreated original force; but that it is God's method of creation. The Christian of to-day cannot afford to stand where the Catholic prelates stood when Galileo propounded the theory of the revolution of the earth. Let us not for a moment forget that truth, be it theological or scientific is God's own truth. The same hand that wrote prophecy with the pen of inspiration, wrote also the record of the rocks and the stars. No man, least of all a Christian, can afford to withstand the truth, "lest haply he be found even to fight against God." Of course here we enter no plea for the unscientific declaration of scientific men; each, for example, as that "matter cannot be created or destroyed;" this is not science. It is a mere unsupported assertion; it is sheer folly. But if scientific men say foolish things, they only do what others, even theologians, do. If Mr. Huxley shall put forth unsupported declaration in place of science, we shall soon find it out. If he comes to us with words of scientific truth, let us listen to all that a sublime science can say to us. And, above all, let us possess our souls in patience. All will come right by-and-by. The veil will be lifted, the darkness will flee away like mist before the morning sun. Truth is two-sided. We often can see but one side. But wait a bit, and we shall see the other. Now the twilight. By-and-by the perfect day.

THE ADULTERATION OF CLARET.

It has been lately ascertained that unscrupulous wine-growers in France are using the aniline dye fuchsin, or magenta, to restore the color of claret after it has been diluted with water. That the beverage thus treated is harmful in its character, is proved by experiments conducted by MM. Feltz and Ritter. According to their testimony, a half-grain of fuchsin in solution, taken on an empty stomach, causes deep redness of the ears, intense itching of the mouth, and slight swelling of the gums. On repeating the dose every day for a fortnight, diarrhea and albuminuria were developed in addition to the other symptoms. Fuchsin injected into the stomach of a dog induced the same symptoms. A large or frequently repeated dose invariably caused the appearance of albumin in the urine—a result due to a peculiar degeneration of the cortical substance of the kidney.

GRAVE AND GAY.

That was a neat satire of Rabelais's on ostentatious charity: "I owe much I have nothing; I give the rest to the poor."

Coaching is fizzling out again in England. Fellows with plenty of money and nothing to do are at a loss to know what to get at next.

Ours is a religion little in its demands, but how infinitely prodigal in its gifts! It troubles you for an hour, and repays you by immortality.—Robert Lytton.

A law has been passed in Germany forbidding the construction of school-rooms with windows on both sides of the room. It is said to be proven that rooms so lighted are injurious to the eyes.

A little five-year old of Dorchester somewhat surprised his mother, a few days since, with the remark: "God everywhere; he is all over me, and when you spank me you spank God!"

"Peter, don't you enjoy the astronomical phenomena these evenings?" said a well-to-do citizen, residing in West Harrisburg, to his colored employe the other evening. "Clar to goodness, I never tired 'em; mushmelon is my favorite fruit."

Mrs. Astor, when she wants to feel dressed, wears \$1,000,000 worth of diamonds at a time, and when a hotel clerk or a minstrel end man passes her his usually magnificent cluster just shrinks and folds itself up until it looks as if he had only spilled a drop of molasses on his shirt-front.—Hawkeye.

The food "alarmists" having scared many persons out of the practice of using brown sugars by reporting that they were in the main full of a species of mite, a would-be scientist is now trying to make us believe that refined sugars are poisonous. What next, gentlemen? We await patiently further discoveries, and in the meantime are thankful that "we still live!"

Mrs. Golithly (fishing for a compliment)—"Ah! Mr. McJoseph, beauty is the most precious of all gifts for a woman, I'd sooner possess beauty than anything in the world." Mr. McJoseph (under the impression that he is making himself very agreeable)—"I'm sure, Mrs. Golithly, that any regret you may possibly feel on that score must be amply compensated for by—er—the consciousness of your moral worth, you know, and of your various mental accomplishments."

Laura C. Redden, or "Howard Glyndon," the lady whose marriage was couched in the newspaper with an account of her learning to talk after being a deaf mute until sixteen years of age, publishes a new poem in the Independent. Doubtless it was written during the honeymoon, for it contains this verse:

There's a beautiful country that gleams from the distance
Exceeding the country that Moses looked on
When his sad, dying eyes, with pathetic persistence
From Heav'n's high top, watch'd the far horizon.
'Tis the land that is loved of the low-land's lover;
'Tis the land that is loved of the low-land's lover;
For the snake never hides in the sweet-scented clover.
And could I ever darken the blue of the sky
In the sweet By and By!

Rome Sentinel: Does it ever seem to you, kind reader, that the Allwise Father has forgotten this world which he has made? Do you ever, seeing poverty and suffering on every hand think that He comes but slowly to the relief of the children of men? When next you have the shadow of such a feeling as this, just take hold and do what you can yourself. The Almighty never instructed you to wait to see Him do His work. He only expects you to do your own. Not by hasty aims, neither felt, nor remembered, may you labor, for alms-giving is most frequently the promoter of idleness, but by kind words, hearty sympathy, constant watchfulness how and when and where you may wisely lift some burden from the shoulders of the weary. Once your mind set faithfully to this task, all your doubts as to the wise oversight of the great Supreme will fade.

SUNNY ROOMS AND SUNNY LIVES.

Light, says Scribner's, is one of the most active agencies in enlivening and beautifying a home. We all know the value of sunlight as a health-giving agent to the physical constitution; and it is not less so to our moral and spiritual natures. We are more active under its influence—can think better and act more vigorously.

Let us take the airiest, choicest and sunniest room in the house for our living room—the workshop where brain and body are built up and renewed. And let us there have a bay window, no matter how plain in structure, through which the good twin-angels of nature—sunlight and pure air—can freely enter.

Dark rooms bring depression of spirits, imparting a sense of confinement, of isolation, of powerlessness, which is chilling to energy and vigor; but in light rooms is good cheer.

Even in a gloomy house, where walls and furniture are dingy and brown, you have but to take down the heavy curtains, open wide the window, hang brackets on either side, set flower-pots on the brackets and let the warm sun stream freely in, to bring health to our bodies and joy to our souls.

Aspirin Potentiates PABA

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A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Ala.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Elmore and Talladega. With thanks for the past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage. He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who confide their business to him. Those who want legal advice, without further employment, can consult him at any time for a reasonable advice fee, and therefrom by often avoid a lawsuit, with its train of troubles, expenses and other evils arising therefrom. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

C. I. TURNLEY,
Attorney at Law,

NO. 7 OFFICE ROW,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will attend to all business confided to his care in Calhoun and other counties of the 5th Judicial Circuit.

WM. M. HAMES, J. CALDWELL.

HAMES & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.
Prompt Attention given to Collections.

May 15, 1875-1.

G. C. ELLIS, JOHN T. MARTIN.

ELLIS & MARTIN,
Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Have associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business confided to them, in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.
May 15, 1875-1.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

Surgeon Dentist,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.

Charges very moderate. May 25-1875-1

PRENTICE MCGILVER writes from the centennial that "there is a certain species of irritation in perpetually running about of George Washington—everywhere—

—George Washington on canvases—in oil—in water colors—on village tavern signs—George W. in marble—in terra cotta, India rubber—gutta percha—in wall, wax, stearine, gum, soap—iron, brass and bronze—in sewing machine work, wire work, hair work—and always George Washington, no matter how hot, no matter how cold the weather—G. W. with that monotonously serene father-of-his-country face—and G. W. doing nothing but standing for a perpetual model of greatness and benevolence."

A SPANISH capitalist advocates the connection of Africa and Europe by a tunnel, under the straits of Gibraltar. He desires to obtain for the enterprise \$20,000,000, and says that, with this tunnel and the one between Calais and Dover completed, the railroad companies might soon be advertising that they would take passengers from London to Calcutta "without change of cars."

"TILDEN AND REFORM."

[With S. Hays' National Campaign Song and Chorus.]
Come all ye jolly democrats, let each man raise his voice;
The time has come for every man to let his heart rejoice.
We'll gather round the good old flag, with hearts and hands,
And give three honest rousing cheers for Tilden and reform.

CHORUS:
Three cheers for Tilden, three for Hendricks, too;
Stand by the good old flag, the red, white and blue.
Three cheers for Tilden, three for Hendricks, too;
Stand by the good old flag, the red, white and blue.

Come, let us live as once we lived—obey our country's laws;
The constitution as it is, the union as it was;
We'll take the democratic ship and bravely face the storm,
And land her safe in port again, with Tilden and reform.

Come, strike now, while the iron's hot. Remember Washington.
The work of honest government has earnestly begun.
Let's shout aloud to all the world, and give the wild alarm,
To let them know the people are for Tilden and reform.

Come, rally round the same old flag, that won the world's applause;
When Jackson fought at New Orleans, and honest men made laws.
Uphold the bird of liberty to soar above the storm,
God bless our country, let us shout, for Tilden and reform.

Come, now's the time, 'twere better far we all sleep in our graves
Than to submit to men who've made us nothing but their slaves;
Let liberty lift up her eyes to Heaven and raise her arm,
And say, "Thank God, the country's safe, through Tilden and reform."

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY COSTS.

Extract from Baltimore Speech of Hon. Montgomery Blair.

We are not now called upon to decide which has been the better man, or which has been the better party in the past, but only which candidate and which party suits the present emergency. The partisan republican asks votes for his party candidate, because his party carried the country through the late civil war, preserved the union, and emancipated the slave; while the partisan democrat claims your suffrage because his party carried the country through the war of 1812, made all our vast acquisitions of territory, has maintained the constitution, and conducted the government honestly and frugally during three-fourths of our history. The independent voter will say: Your arguments are good as far as they go, but they do not touch the question of the day. This is the hour of calamity. A paralysis is upon the country. Business of every kind is ruined. Capital is locked up, and the laborer is idle. What your several party candidates have done in the past and what may be their merit, except as it adapts them to rescue the people from present wretchedness and to restore their prosperity, is nothing to the purpose of the present inquiry. We start our inquiries with the conceded fact that the financial condition of the country is deplorable, and that it has become so under the management of the republican party. Hence upon that party devolves the responsibility. The vast expenditures and the heavy taxation which have actually exceeded the earnings of the people since the war, and which have swept away all the treasury accumulations of such vast numbers, have been made and imposed by the republican party. The great frauds of the credit-mobility ring, of the whisky ring and of the ten thousand other rings which have preyed upon the people and robbed them of sums of more than sufficient to have paid off the public debt, have grown up and been fostered during the sway of this party. The enormous frauds are not disputed, and the only excuse attempted for the extravagant expenditure by which the country has been ruined is that the war occasioned it, and that the democrats are responsible for the war. The answer is, that the money was not expended in carrying on the war; that the public debt, created ostensibly for that purpose, was enhanced enormously by the fraudulent contracts given for mere party and personal objects. And this answer is demonstrated to be true by tables of expenditure, which I submit, and which I have derived from the official reports. The first shows the entire expenditure prior to, during and since the war. The second compares the expenditure before and since the war in branches of the service not effected by the war. The first reveals the startling fact that Grant's seven years of administration has already cost nearly as much as was expended for all purposes during the seventy-one years which preceded the advent of the republicans to power, and the second shows that his expenses in branches of the service having no relation to the war are more than three times greater than the same service cost in 1861.

It is not necessary to show that this money has been applied to expand the army of officeholders to a force of eight hundred thousand or a million of men, an organized, active, willing and thoroughly disciplined body of unquestioning partisans, or to expose in detail how that large sum was taken from the treasury and applied to the control of elections in the interest of the dominant party, under the form of contracts given to partisans, or upon which a bonus is paid for such uses. The immense expenditure itself implies corruption, and shows it to be the systematic policy of the party. Details as to the manner in

which this is accomplished would not make the proof more convincing. This proposition is also confirmed by statement No. 8, to which I now call attention, contrasting the amount of the revenue in 1866 with the revenue in 1874-5, and the cost of collecting it. This table shows that it now costs near a million more than in 1866 to collect two hundred and twenty million less revenue. There could be no reason for increasing the number and pay of those engaged in collecting one-half the amount of revenue, but to increase the electioneering organizations. But the fourth statement, which I now submit, showing that the expenses of the government rise immensely at every presidential election, and showing that it has added nearly forty millions to the miscellaneous and Indian expenses alone, to carry the last three elections for the radicals, makes the system by which they operate about as plain as if we had receipts in the treasury from their campaign committee in Pennsylvania and other contested states. The deficiency of receipts from internal revenue for the presidential year of 1868-69, as contrasted with the preceding year, amounting to nearly thirty-three million, and as contrasted with the succeeding year, amounting to more than twenty-seven and a half millions, tells the same story. Hence Bristow's determination to break up the whisky-ringing and the system by which thirty-three millions were diverted from the treasury in presidential years rendered him an unavailable candidate at Cincinnati. The fifth statement contrasts the army expenses of the last presidential year with the years preceding and succeeding, and shows that that election added eleven millions to the account—Add to this the loss of internal revenue shown to occur in the presidential election, more than thirty-three millions, and the increased expenditure charged to the account of miscellaneous and Indian expense in those years, and we can trace in these three items alone an application of about fifty-five millions of public money to the election of a radical president. The centralizing policy avowed by the radical party involves enormous taxation and expenditure, and breeds corruption necessarily; and while I myself felt it necessary to act with that party in maintaining the union, now that there is not a disunion in the land, the occasion has long since passed when the agency of such a party could be useful, and we are now suffering from the abuses which its consolidating and despotic tendencies necessary entail. These are the essentials of its existence. No one who at all comprehended the philosophy of parties could ever have thought it possible that Secretary Bristow should be nominated at Cincinnati. I told his friends long before the convention that he had not the slightest chance of a nomination there, and that he altogether misconceived the spirit and genius of his party. Without the use of enormous sums of money in the elections, the chiefs of that party know that it could not be sustained for an hour. We have not General Hayes' answer to Kilpatrick's letter informing him that nothing short of the bloody shirt and money could carry Indiana for him; but we do know that General Hayes' partisans are responding by pouring in the money which they are collecting from the office-holders and contractors in enormous sums. Nor has General Hayes publicly remonstrated against Kilpatrick's proposition, nor against the manner in which it is being responded to by his partisans. He understands better than Bristow the spirit of his party, and General Kilpatrick and his party understand him.

AN UNPLEASANT SUBJECT.

Chicago Times.

It should not be forgotten that while Gov. Tilden has given to the country a clear, comprehensive and conclusive explanation of every item in the charges brought by the Hayesite organs against him, and has proved a record in his dealings with the government as clear as the sun, Gov. Hayes, on the other hand, has made no effort to clear up the dark features of his tax history, as revealed in the exposition furnished by the special commissioner of the Times. He or some friend of his has, it is true, undertaken to show that his watches were dummies, and his horses and carriages of a quality that justified him in returning them at forty or fifty dollars a piece, and that he gave notes to the Fremont library of the amount of \$6,000; but there is still an unexplained and apparently unexplainable sum of \$14,000 in bonds of the city of Toledo, besides unsatisfied mortgages to the amount of about \$6,500 upon which he has evaded taxation, while deliberately swearing that he had listed all his taxable property. The account stands about in this way:

Property in Hayes' possession, from which no return is made.	Grass in Gov. Hayes' possession as sworn to by him.	Grass in Gov. Hayes' possession as sworn to by him.
Watches—\$2,000 00	Watches—\$2,000 00	Watches—\$2,000 00
Horses—\$1,500 00	Horses—\$1,500 00	Horses—\$1,500 00
Carriages—\$1,500 00	Carriages—\$1,500 00	Carriages—\$1,500 00
Notes to Fremont library—\$6,000 00	Notes to Fremont library—\$6,000 00	Notes to Fremont library—\$6,000 00
Bonds of city of Toledo—\$14,000 00	Bonds of city of Toledo—\$14,000 00	Bonds of city of Toledo—\$14,000 00
Mortgages—\$6,500 00	Mortgages—\$6,500 00	Mortgages—\$6,500 00
Total—\$31,500 00	Total—\$31,500 00	Total—\$31,500 00

Furthermore, there are grave suspicions that Hayes evaded the payment of just dues to the federal government,

as well as to the state of Ohio. The amount to which the treasury was defrauded on account of income tax by Hayes is not known, for the very conclusive reason that his friends in the internal revenue department flatly refuse to permit an examination of the books for the purpose of getting at the exact figures. A formal request was made by a representative of the Times at Cincinnati, for the privilege of exploring this income tax fraud, but it was denied; and the demand of a leading member of congress from New York, addressed directly to the commissioner of internal revenue, has been ignored, and remains unanswered. This policy of silence and suppression on the part of Hayes' friends can only be understood as a confession that the record will not bear examination. There is a manifest fitness in the presentation of Hayes, an admitted tax-evader, as the presidential candidate of Grant and the faction who have just emptied the Chicago jail of its whisky-ringing tenants. But the people who are looking to the coming presidential election as the possible starting-point for a new era of administration honesty, will not take kindly to the ticket whose head is apparently unable personally to present a straight account with the tax department of the government, and whose most enthusiastic supporters are of the class of Grant, Babcock and Hering.

MODERN BECKY SHARPS.

From Oelia Logan's New York Letter to the San Francisco Call.

In New York at present Becky Sharp is omnipresent. She assumes many characters, but like some popular actors, is the same in all. Her soft hands have confidently pawed the coat sleeves of every man we know. Boarding houses are the chosen field of operations of the Becky Sharp of to-day, in American life at least. She may appear as an unprotected orphan, whose only brother has gone to China on business; as a widow, whose poor, dear husband sleeps beneath the daisies in some far Western village; as a wife, whose husband has had to go to the Mediterranean for his health, or to Montana as a commercial traveler; as a demure young lady, who is in the city only for the purpose of studying music with an eminent professor, and who sings in some choir on Sundays; as a middle-aged lady, whose husband (a judge on the Pacific coast) has sent her east to be treated for a chronic disease of the nerves; as an unhappy maiden, who cannot live at home with her cruel step-mother; as an artist, who always has the same unfinished picture on her easel; as a writer for the press, waiting to have her story accepted; as a music teacher, who hopes to get some pupils next week, &c., but in all cases she is the same Becky Sharp. There are two things she seldom, if ever forgets. The first is a punctuality of payment which wins the heart of the landlady; the second, an ultra respectability and prosperity which command the respect of her fellow-boarders. She takes care to dress elegantly, but does not neglect to explain that "dear hubby" has sent her that fine camel's-hair shawl or "brother Will" has presented her with the costly watch and chain, or she has received her new set of pearls and diamonds from "dearest mamma," or timely remittances from beloved relatives have enabled her to procure her superb spring outfit. With such gushing confidences she nips the early growth of that most inconvenient of queries, "Where does she get them?" Often, after dinner, you will hear her sweet voice singing in the parlor, especially if there are well-to-do bachelors in the house; but on such occasions she always prefers to have at least two or three persons present, and the door must be open; no quiet *tertulies* for her; she knows that they give rise to whispers, which may grow to scandals. She will go to the theater or opera if her dear friend, Mrs. X—, will go along. At table she blushes if such horrid things as the Beecher case are talked of. On Sunday she makes a point of not simply going to church, but of incidentally mentioning at dinner that she has done so.

THE INTIMIDATORS INTIMIDATED.

From the Marion Star.

A number of the South Carolina cotton strikers went to a field last week in which a stalwart son of Ham was working, and accosted him about how much he received, when the following dialogue took place:
Strikers—Say, Nat, what do you git for dat dar work you doin'?
Nat—Look here, niggers, tell me, are you ready to meet yo' God?
Strikers—No foolin' Nat; what dese buckra pay you for dis work?
Nat—I'm not foolin', nudder; tell me, niggers, are you ready to meet yo' God?
Strikers—See here, Nat, we come to stop dis workin' for nothin', so you get to stop dat work 'medately and go wid us.
Nat—Fore God, niggers, you flingin' graveyard dirt on yo' self, and if you ain't ready to meet yo' God, leave here, for de fust nigger puts his hand on me, dat nigger'll wake up in hell.
Nat worked on.
Discussion between a wise child and his tutor: "That star you see up there is bigger than this world." "No! isn't it?" "Yes it is." "Then why don't it keep the rain off?"

AN INDIAN'S LAST SHOT.

Still Fighting After Both Legs and a Shoulder Had Been Broken.
From the Black Hills Pioneer.

On Monday morning, August 21st, four white men, while out hunting two miles from Deadwood, killed a deer, and while they were skinning it, one of them saw an Indian approaching them, leading his pony. He was probably trying to surprise them, but, being uncertain of their exact position, he had approached too near, and they discovered him first. One of the party snatched up his shotgun, loaded with buck shot, and fired both barrels, bringing down the Indian and his pony. The confident manner in which the Indian had walked towards them had led them to believe that he was supported by a number of others, and so they quickly retreated toward Deadwood for reinforcements. A party started out to scout the country, and, on reaching the spot where the deer lay the men saw the Indian by the side of his pony, and, thinking him dead, they rushed forward. The action was fatal to one of the party, for a shot from the Indian's rifle struck him in the heart. A volley from the others killed the Indian instantly, however, and the body was quickly surrounded by the white men. The Indian had been almost riddled with buck shot, one shoulder and both legs having been broken, yet he had managed to bandage his legs and to take unerring aim with his wounded arm. Knowing that his life would be taken without doubt, he had prepared to sell it as dearly as possible, and, lying on his back, he rested his rifle on his wounded legs and shot dead the foremost of his assailants. In his mouth was another cartridge ready to reload. His rifle was the best and latest breech-loading arm issued to the army in 1875, and it was probable that he had obtained it in the Custer or Reno fight, since an old bullet mark in the grip of the stock showed that it had been in action.

HOW THEY WEAR THEM.

R. Kemble's English gossip in Harper's Bazar.

The extremities to which fashion has advanced in London in female attire are really deplorable. A lady on whose truthfulness I can depend confides to me the following particulars: She was asked the other day to inspect the wedding trousseau of a young lady of high rank. The dresses were very numerous and beautiful, and every accessory of attire was in the height of fashion, if not of good taste. "But where," inquired my friend, "is the underclothing?" "Oh," said the milliner with a smile of pity, "ladies wear none nowadays. They wear these instead." And she pointed to three complete suits, not of armor, but of chamois leather. It is only over chamois leather that the skirts from Worth can be strained tight enough. At Bristol the other day, the mayor gave an entertainment to the lord mayor of London, and the occasion seemed so important that one lady guest went to Paris for her dinner dress. It was so tight when it came that she had to take off garment after garment before she could get into it at all. And then she had to sit down at the table. I am told her sufferings were considerable during the repast; but her worst misery was the reflection, "how shall I get up, thanks to the gentlemen on each side of her, who pulled down the refractory garment by main force."

AN ARTIFICIAL ICE-RINK.

American Register, Paris.

Prof. Gamge's real ice rink is the latest novelty in town. The glaciarium, which covers a superficial acre of 1,000 square feet, has just been opened at the old Chelsea clock house, London; and, although at present its use is limited to the members of a couple of private clubs, a site has been obtained by the professor at Little bridge, and a much larger, grander affair will soon be opened to the public. Still, "rinko-mania" is undoubtedly dying out, and in a short time we may expect to hear of the closing of the asphalt and concrete ones altogether. Strange as it must sound, it is nevertheless a fact, that the professor makes his ice by steam power and at a very small cost. Sulphuric acid is first condensed to a liquid, then allowed to expand in a slight vacuum, and is finally passed into a refrigerator. A mixture of glycerine and water is then, by means of the refrigerator, brought down to a temperature of about twenty degrees below freezing point, and is passed through small pipes under the ice, which it makes, preserves and renews. Both the sulphuric acid and the glycerine are returned to the starting point, and used over and over again. Thus it appears that the only expense attending the manufacture of the ice is the cost of the acid and glycerine, and the fuel to work the steam engine which condenses the acid.

HELL GATE NOT OPEN.

New York Sun.

Mr Bennett heads his account of the blasting of the reef at Hallett's Point, "Hell Gate Open." This is wrong. Hell Gate is by no means open, as yet. Some three millions of dollars more than has already been spent will have to be put in the operations there before Hell Gate is open. The reef at Hallett's Point was only one, though probably the most important, of the rocky obstructions that interfere with the navigation of Hell Gate. Moreover, the explosion of Sunday was merely the end of one stage in the progress of the work of cleaning away the Hallett's Point reef. The first stage was when the excavation was completed and charged. The second was the explosion of the blast and the breaking up of the rock. The third will be the removing of the shattered rock. This last will be a work of a good deal of time. No one knows yet whether some of the rocks may not be too large to be lifted. If any of them chance to weigh fifty or a hundred tons, there is no apparatus in the harbor that can lift them except the powerful derrick of the department of docks. The probabilities are that it will be a year before the work of grappling these rocks has gone far enough to make any appreciable improvement in navigation. Meantime, it will be necessary, in order to enable the carrying on of the grappling operations, to buoy out the bottom covered by the explosion. Consequently, for the time being, instead of there being a large channel for vessels to pass through, there will be a smaller one. Gen. Newton has so far conducted the vast improvement with great wisdom and skill. The explosion of Sunday was one of the most successful achievements in submarine engineering on record.

THE GETTERS OF CALIFORNIA.

California Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.
After ten, accompanied by the old German guide, we armed ourselves with stout Aldine staves, and went down the ravine at the side of the house to the springs. A gulch only a few feet wide, and some half a mile long, contains steam, smoke, boiling springs of all colors, and rocks covered by salts and minerals of various hues. Copperas, alum, and sulphur lie in thick powder around some of the springs, and cinnabar and magnesia color the ground under our feet. We passed all the weird places which have been so many times described; sat in the devil's high places, were entertained in his office, and feasted on tea, bean porridge, and hot lemonade. We walked over ground from which steam was surging, and which was so hot it burnt our shoes; the steam keeps puffing from the subterranean engines, and some day the boiler will burst and scatter these rocks and visitors to the four winds of the heavens. A short distance from the smoking gulch may be seen the crater of an extinct volcano. The ground was hollow beneath our tread, and on every hand were pieces of lava which had in past time issued in a molten state from the crater. It is truly a fearful and wonderful place. All night our ears were saluted by the strange muffled sound of steam and water forcing their way through the fissures just back of the house, and in the morning we saw great volumes of steam rising from the gulch and floating upwards in feathery lines. Of course, the volume of steam increases in proportion to the lowness of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere.

HOW TIGHT THEY WEAR THEM.

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The Republican.
SATURDAY, OCT. 28th 1876.
FOR PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS
OF INDIANA.
For Congress—Seventh District.
WM. R. FORNEY, of Calhoun.
THE ELECTORAL TICKET.
Electors at Large.
JOHN T. MORGAN, of Dallas.
JAMES C. TUGG, of Barbours.
District Electors.
1. SYDNEY T. PRINCE, of Cherokee.
2. JAMES T. HOLTELL, of Wilcox.
3. JAMES F. WOODWARD, of Russell.
4. JOHN Y. KILPATRICK, of Wilcox.
5. WM. H. NORTHINGTON, of Wilcox.
6. WILLIAM G. LITTLE, Jr., of Wilcox.
7. SAMUEL K. MCFADDEN, of Cherokee.
8. HENRY C. JONES, of Laurens.
The most frequent question now asked is, "What do you think of the election prospects of Mr. Tilden?"
In order to satisfy our own mind on this question and be able to answer it intelligently, we have diligently read all the Northern papers that come to this office; and we are glad to say that from all the information we have through this channel, we think Mr. Tilden's chances for election are much better than those of Mr. Hayes.

All parties agree that neither can be elected without the vote of New York State. From an extract elsewhere published, it will be seen that the number of the National Democratic Executive Committee from Georgia has interviewed Mr. Tilden on his chances, and he says he will carry New York by 75,000 majority. And why should he not? He was elected on a Reform platform over Dix, a popular Republican Governor, by a majority of 50,000. Dix had previously been elected over a Democrat by a majority of 50,000; and the two elections show a popular change of 100,000 in favor of Mr. Tilden. Why should this immense vote fall away from him now? He has kept his pledges of reform. The public robbers of New York have been brought to justice under his administration and the taxes of the people have been reduced one half. These are arguments in his favor with the people of that State that no display of the bloody shirt can overcome. Besides the State pride of New Yorkers will lead many to vote for him. He is a splendid organizer, and the very fact of his candidacy has operated to heal the divisions of the New York city democracy for the time and enabled them to go into the fight with solid front and unexampled vigor.

The Washington Government by the unconstitutional employment of the bayonet may carry South Carolina and Louisiana for Hayes, but with New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, can be elected without them. The Pacific slope States, which are not taken into account, are almost certain to go for him. New Jersey and Connecticut are as reliably Democratic as Alabama; and Illinois, Wisconsin and some other States, with large numbers of German voters, that have hitherto been Republican, are now claimed as doubtful. Hayes, it seems to us, stands not the ghost of a chance for election. All the signs point to a very large majority for Tilden in the electoral college. While all the States may be closely and hotly contested, and there may not be a very great difference in the popular vote between the two men, Tilden's chances in the electoral college are about as two to one. Tuesday week will tell the tale—until then, let us possess our souls in patience.

Both Gen. Forney and Col. Caldwell were advertised to speak here Monday, but for lack of time only one of them addressed the respectable and attentive crowd present. For an hour Gen. Forney highly entertained his audience. At the end of which time the court was ready to begin business when he desired, not wanting to trespass on the time of the court. For the same reason Col. Caldwell refused to speak. Gen. Forney promising for him the crowd that at some other time would speak, when he could do so without trespass upon the time of the Court. Both gentlemen left Tuesday to fill several appointments in other counties.

The war cloud has partially blown over and immediate hostilities between Russia and Turkey are not now so much feared though war still is not improbable. The more rumor of the war sent gold up in New York, advanced bread and depressed cotton, which shows that while a war would help some portions of the United States in the advance in grain and the stimulation of the manufacturing interests of those sections, it would not benefit the South, whose chief product would be cheapened there while everything we eat would be made higher. All of which goes to teach us that the South to be prosperous must raise more to eat and less cotton; then be there war or peace in Europe will be her benefit.

We are much gratified in being enabled to publish so favorable a report of the Grand Jury of our present Court; especially that part relating to the fair and impartial manner in which our excellent election laws have been obeyed. We have no doubt a similar report could be truthfully made in every county of the State; notwithstanding the lies and slanders of the Radical party who are

Gen. Willard Warner has gone back to "bloody shirt Radicals" like the dog to his vomit. He has lately written a letter to a Cincinnati paper in which he claims that Alabama among other Southern States is Republican beyond a doubt if his party were not intimidated and kept from the polls. He says defeat of the Republican party in this State last August may be accounted for on the ground that his party put up a weak and wishy washy ticket headed by Woodruff—the man who said in New York after the election that he had lived fifty years to find out that he was a d—d fool. To give the lie to the assertions of such a man as Warner Democrats must go to the polls every man and rail up as big a majority against him as they did against Warner's so-called wishy washy ticket. Let colored men who do not approve of the slanders such men utter against their State walk up to the polls with their white friends and loudly deposit their ballot for honesty and better times under the Freedman's Bureau Lobbyists and Hard Times They Know they are not intimidated in this country, but are free to vote as they please. Whenever a sneak like Warner writes that they are intimidated he casts a reflection on the courage and manhood and leads us to believe that he is a coward. Northern people to believe that they are a set of timid creatures like she fears control them in their political action, and they bring them in contempt and reproach. Let colored men say to all such, "we can vote as we please and we please to vote as just a party that for political ends grossly slander us and brings contempt down on our race in every election by raising this false cry of intimidation. The Democrats have never so slandered you. They have always said to the world you were not intimidated. They never robbed you of millions of dollars, as have the Radicals through the freedman's bank. They have never to you lies or made you promises to be broken. They have always said to you they would not take away any of your rights, but that should be equal with them before the law. In every Democratic State, as in Alabama, these pledges have been kept, and when Tilden is elected these pledges will be still kept. Go with your white neighbors colored men and consult your interest at the same time that you rescue such men as Willard Warner.

The fact is now conceded by both sides that without the vote of New York neither Hayes nor Tilden can be elected. This is all satisfactory. We are willing to risk Uncle Sam on his own native heath. His reduction of taxation will do the work for him there. In the meantime let us attend to rolling up such a majority in Alabama as cannot be cavilled at.

The Camp Fires Still Burning
After the unparalleled campaign in Indiana, which closed on Tuesday of last week, it was thought that there would be a full stop. But the people have taken to rejoicing and grand demonstrations are now everywhere in the State. If there was excitement before, it pales before the extraordinary enthusiasm of the Indiana Democrats. They are literally on the war path, and the more they hear of the war path, the more they are on the war path. They are everywhere, and without them by an overwhelming majority in November. Blazing torches, grand processions and shouts that reach almost to the heavens are the daily and night events in the Hoosier State. With such feeling inspiring the Democratic hosts victory is already assured. The greatest political gathering ever known in Indiana was the one of Wednesday night last, when there were upwards of twelve thousand farmers, workmen and the Capital. He made a speech creditable to his head and heart, and when demonstrated his eminent fitness to preside over the destinies of the great Commonwealth, Gov. Hendricks was next called for. He has made many noble speeches, but he never made one in his life that so touched the popular heart as the one he delivered last Wednesday night. He would be glad to publish it entire, but can only make the following extracts:

There are three weeks yet of this contest—three busy weeks—and in those three weeks the people are to consider the questions that are forced upon them. Are you going to be your own masters during these three weeks, when the questions are of purity of government, economy of expenditures and the reduction of the enormous army of office holders that are eating out the substance of the people? (Applause.) No, no. I will say to you if the Democrats carry the congress and the presidency you will see still larger reductions in the public expenditures. The last House of Representatives compelled the Senate to make a reduction of thirty millions of dollars. (Applause.) That thirty millions of dollars is one million three hundred thousand dollars to the State of Indiana. It is to every congressional district one hundred and five thousand dollars. It is for the State of Indiana three hundred thousand dollars more than the entire taxes upon the people of the State for the ordinary purposes of State government. What does that thirty millions of dollars reduction mean and signify? It means that in the expenditure there shall be economy and honesty—it means that the money shall be left in the pockets of the people and not collected from them. It means that this 30,000,000 shall remain in the channels of trade and commerce. It means that those 30,000,000 shall be like the great Indiana river, one more float in the stream of commerce. It means that the money shall be left in the pockets of the people and not collected from them. It means that this 30,000,000 shall remain in the channels of trade and commerce. It means that those 30,000,000 shall be like the great Indiana river, one more float in the stream of commerce. It means that the money shall be left in the pockets of the people and not collected from them.

Reporter—How about New York? Maj. Barnes—There can be no doubt about that State, it will certainly go for Tilden and Mr. Hewitt, President of the Democratic Executive Committee, both say that it will give 75,000 Democratic majority in November. The spirit of the Tammany and anti-Tammany wings in New York city rather than that injures the Tilden cause, and for this reason, while some of the Democrats are Tammy and others anti-Tammy men they are all Tilden men, and as the local feeling will cause a heavier vote to be polled than otherwise, Tilden's majority will, therefore, be large. I have spoken with prominent men in New York and know what their views are on the subject. At Democratic headquarters everybody is assured of Mr. Tilden's election. Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana will certainly cast their votes for him, and our friends in Michigan and Wisconsin will go the same way. The

majority in Indiana and Ohio will be much larger than it was last week. Blue Jeans Williams was very unpopular with the railroad interest in Indiana and the West, and that influence was used against him. This will not be the case in November, however, and Tilden's majority will be at least double that of Williams. The Republican of the North are very much disheartened. The South Carolina affair has had but little effect; but our friends think it will gain votes for Tilden. A table of the electoral vote, published in the N. York World of Saturday, was read at the meeting of the National Committee, and accepted as correct. This elects Tilden by a large majority.

The Out-Look To-day.
There is but one out-look that the readers of the *Daybook* are especially interested in at this moment, the Southern readers particularly, and that is, the political outlook. "What are the chances for our candidates?" is the question upon the lips of the members of the Nation Democracy when they meet. We are gratified at being able to announce that as the date of the great election draws near, the prospects of one grand national vote for Tilden and Hendricks, loom up into a probability little short of an absolute certainty. We have of late, and prior to the contest in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, held that the chances of the Democratic standard bearers were 90 against 10 as the Republican chances. To-day, as we see the smoke of the late political battles fade away in a dim cloud, and the condition of those localities where the fight just took place is made clearer to our mind's eye, we feel satisfied that the chances of Tilden and Hendricks on the 7th of November, are 95 against 5 possibly held by Hayes and Wheeler. In fact the election of the great reform leaders seems almost an absolute certainty.

Standing the Nervous System.
In nine cases out of ten, the disease of the nervous system arises from a vitiated condition of the digestive and secretory apparatus. The alimentary region being connected by the sympathetic nerve with the brain, and to the great nerve centre, it is not surprising that a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, should produce nervous headache, inability to sleep, vertigo, buzzing in the ears and other symptoms of cerebral derangement. The proper and direct way to get rid of all these disagreeable symptoms is to overcome digestive weakness and inactivity of the liver. The intimate connection between the brain and alimentary canal is very clearly shown by the simultaneous disappearance of nervous and indigestive symptoms when the stomach and liver are subjected to our tonic and corrective influence of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No nerve in the whole range of material affections is comparable to this agreeable remedy in its curative power. In the matter of indigestion, nervous headache, and other symptoms of a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, it is not surprising that a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, should produce nervous headache, inability to sleep, vertigo, buzzing in the ears and other symptoms of cerebral derangement. The proper and direct way to get rid of all these disagreeable symptoms is to overcome digestive weakness and inactivity of the liver. The intimate connection between the brain and alimentary canal is very clearly shown by the simultaneous disappearance of nervous and indigestive symptoms when the stomach and liver are subjected to our tonic and corrective influence of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No nerve in the whole range of material affections is comparable to this agreeable remedy in its curative power.

New York Sure for Tilden by 75,000 Majority.
Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Oct. 12.
Hon. George T. Barnes, the Georgia member of the Democratic National Executive Committee, returned to Augusta yesterday, having recently attended a meeting of the committee in New York. A reporter of the *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* interviewed Maj. Barnes during the day, in reference to the political situation.
Reporter—You have just returned from New York, Maj. Barnes, what are your views now in regard to the Presidential election? Maj. Barnes—I left Augusta ten days ago with very gloomy anticipation as to the future. I have returned with very opposite feelings and now feel confident of Tilden's election.
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I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, on the 20th of November next, at the late residence of L. P. Fullenwider, Sec. 260 acres of LAND. The Land is known and designated as the late residence of L. P. Fullenwider, and is situated in the Township of fourteen and range seven, with the exception of forty acres of the south-west line, also the south-east line of section six, township fourteen range seven east, all in the Coosa Land District, being the land where L. P. Fullenwider lived at the time of his death. There is about 70 acres of land under fence; the balance a wood land, with three good springs, convenient to churches and schools.
TERMS OF SALE—One half cash, the other half twelve months after date.
J. R. LOYD.
Oct. 21, 1876-3.

Simple, Durable & Effective.
It is so simple that it cannot get out of order, and a boy of 12 years old can operate it as well as a man. So durable that it will last an ordinary life time, and so effective that by its use, a saving of 20 per cent. in mowing will be achieved. Putting it right in the driver's wheel, it is the most good. The Machine is made so that in turning at the end of the grinding stops and no more is lost. State and County Agents for sale. A few good, reliable Agents wanted.
LINDER & MONTGOMERY.
Box 1, Hill, Calhoun Co., Ala.
Oct. 21, 1876-3m.

Public Notice.
I hereby given to all parties upon whom I hold Guarano Notes, severally and jointly, that they will be delivered by said option, if the cotton is not delivered by the 1st of November, 1876, as that is the specification in the face of said notes.
The notes specify low midding cotton, and a lower grade will not be received in payment of said notes. The time is nearly out, and we have every bale of the cotton will be delivered at Weaver's Station without delay. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Ledbetter & Co. to receive the same.
W. P. COOPER.
Oct. 21-22.

